

# THE NEWS AND HERALD

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## The Congressional Campaign Opens

Taxation, the Negro Question and the Tariff Some of the Problems Discussed by the Candidates.

The congressional campaign opened here last Tuesday morning August 9th at 11 o'clock in the court house yard. The meeting was called to order by clerk of court J. W. Lyles who first introduced Congressman D. E. Finley. Mr. Finley was sorry that time did not permit him to discuss all the great issues of national importance. He would however try to explain a few things which he thought the people should know about.

Of course national politics were not as interesting in this state in which two parties exist. He had for the last twenty years given his views on every public question. He had represented his people both in the legislature and in the senate. He thought no more appropriations should be made than were needed to carry on the government. He was chairman of the ways and means committee and of one or two others. Appropriations should be watched because they were made from the taxes collected from the people. Since 1897 expenses have greatly increased as have also the taxes. The taxation in the state was direct but the taxation of the nation was indirect. The chief differences between the Democrats and the Republicans are those of taxation and of separation of state and union. Democrats believe in taxation for revenue. Republicans believe in taxation for protection as well.

Taxes have, he said, increased 48.2 per cent since 1897. When tariff is higher than is need for revenue, the people form combinations and control distribution, price of articles. The result of this is the prohibiting of competition. He said that before 1867 there was little talk of trusts, but since that time trusts have fixed the prices on things we must have. He named different kinds of trusts to illustrate. He showed further how the protective tariff kept foreign goods out of this country and thus paved the way for the trusts of this country to charge excessive prices on goods of their own manufacture. Trusts are the cause of the high cost of living to-day. The Democrats have done all they could to defeat the present tariff bill but it was beyond their power to do so; they could not even make an amendment to the bill. The future was, he thought, bright for Democrats. He cited instances showing how the Democrats had increased in the last few years. He showed that where in one or two districts Republicans had elected their candidates by a good majority, the Democrats had now assumed control and are electing their favorites by even a greater majority than the Republicans had previously done. The Republicans are taking more money away from the tax payers than they need to run the government. The tariff is a dry subject to discuss but it was so important that a discussion was necessary. He had voted against the appropriations for battle ships; against an increase in the army and other things which to him looked extravagant. The people of the U. S. are the greatest military people in the world so far as taxes go. Some pensions which he did not believe in could not be stopped because the northern Democrats voted for them. People are turning away from the Republicans in Kansas Nebraska and Iowa. Insurgents are looming up.

A division is going on in some of the Western and Central states and this will help the Democrats. We must keep up the fight. He thinks the Democrats will gain the house this year. Harmon is a good man, a high man and a loyal Democrat. For 75 years the Democrats ruled this country and he believes they are going to do so again. The South was the right kind of people and this is going to count in the long run. In speaking of the railroad court bill, he said the inter-state commerce com-

mission had the power now to fix the rates. This was put in by the Democrats. He did not approve of the postal savings bank but the bill had been passed. The Republicans favored the bank with out restrictions. The Democrats don't want all their money centralized in some big northern city. The Republicans plan would tend toward such a centralization. Such a centralization would be especially harmful in time of panic. What we want is to keep our money at home. He had led fights against the kind of bank which the Republicans had proposed.

During the twelve years he was in office the Mexican War Veterans pension had increased from \$8 to \$20. He was in favor of improving our rivers. He was not making war on the railroads but he thought improving the rivers would help freight rates. The transportation trust is the greatest trust our country has. He has done what he could for rivers in this district and he had something to show for his efforts. As to public building, Winnsboro could not have a post office because the post office here was not a 2nd class post office. We have gotten four public buildings which amounts to practically \$200,000.

He had helped to frame law for rural free delivery. Rural free delivery has grown greatly in the last 7 years. It is here to stay, and no one can recall it. We have improved the postal service in towns as well as in the country. He said the postal department was largely self supporting and he gave a few figures to show how much was going to the support of the rural free delivery. He was not originator of the rural free delivery. The government had not extended this department any this year because Mr. Taft had ordered that it should not be done. I have served you as faithfully as I could. When I first took my seat I had to take a back one. I don't say my opponents will have to take a back seat but I will say that 60 men do over 75 per cent of the work done in congress and those 60 men are old men.

An issue had been brought in to this campaign which he was sorry of. He had not brought the issue in but since it was in, he would have to express his views. Mr. Henry says he wants to repeal the 14th and 15th amendments. I agree with that. But when he says we must give tribal representation; allow a colored representative for every 2000 negroes to the legislature than I don't agree. The negro is unfit for a representative in the government. Mr. Henry can't do this if he goes, but the question in itself will do harm both to the whites and to blacks. I am sorry he brought the issue in and I think he will finally conclude that he is wrong.

Mr. Finley spoke about an hour to the small crowd that was present and when he took his seat, he was applauded.

SOLICITOR J. K. HENRY.

Mr. Henry, the second speaker, immediately began on the issue. He did not think Mr. Finley was sorry that he had brought in the issue. "Do you think I am crazy? Do you think I am fighting whites?" He had helped to redeem this country; he had paid for guns out of his own pocket with which to fight in this very county. If the people did not believe it they could ask some of the men standing out there. "Do you think I am a fool? If so, appoint a commission and send me to the asylum. He was trying to repeal an amendment. Did that sound like bringing the negro into politics?" He saw danger in the situation. The question was not yet settled. Why is the question not settled? Because more negroes are going to school, buying land, etc. Since Mr. Finley started speaking, he had thought of something. He had some good land in his home town which he could get a good

price for from some negroes but wouldn't sell it. He needed money to send his children to school but he would not sell land to the negroes to get it. He wanted to control the negro without using guns. He could not represent fools and did not want to. Get us divided with morals on one side and negroes backed by money on the other and things will be dangerous. We have danger both on the inside and outside. We are like a ship under which is a mine that is lying harmless now, but is ready to explode at any time. What he wanted to do was to cut the wire to the main land. We are helpless as long as negroes can vote. We can't make those people whose fathers died for it give us this for nothing. We must give them something in return. He wanted to give the negro the right of petition and how would we get it at it? We would require him to be a certain age. They must have a certain amount of property, and on top of that every negro must be the loyal husband of one wife. Is that calling the negro into politics? The negro breaks down under such morals. The Yankees will say that if you can improve their morals, why go and do it. Suppose we give every 2,000 negroes one representative with the right of petition, not to vote, he being elected by the negroes. He was opposed to miscegenation in religion, education and in politics. He referred to the headlines in a Rock Hill paper which read: "Candidate Henry sounds political death knell." He said that the negro could not be sent to another country, and gave reasons why. He is willing to surrender a part of our representation in Congress to get the reins into our own hands. He had not been coming to this county for 15 years and he was proud of it. He believed that if any one would tell you that he favored the negroes that you would tell him that he was a liar. He was looking to the future. He was afraid that unless we got the reins in our hands we would have to use guns. He was willing to grant negro trustees, jurors, etc., if he got what he wanted. Had the people any objection to the negroes running negro schools? They ran their own churches, why could they not run their own schools? He wanted to show the people that they must give something to get something.

As to the tariff, Mr. Finley, he said, saw hope in the future. He had heard that same story before and nothing had come of it. You have to whistle sometimes to keep your courage up when you are passing a grave yard. He had advocated the canal and people were going to see good come from it. They were going to see the sea coast towns in the South become large cities. He had a plan to reduce the tariff. He did not believe in doing too much at once. He wanted to reduce the tariff little by little. He showed how a trust could put a small business man out of business. The Republicans thought we were not headed; they are scared to turn the tariff over to us. We should meet them half way. The "Insurgents" wanted the tariff reduced and we wanted it reduced. We should take down the tariff wall brick by brick. The "Insurgents" are meeting us half way." It may take a long time to get what we want, but it had taken a long time and we did not have what we wanted. The tariff wall had gone up higher and higher. We should give Republicans a taste of the sweetness of the low tariff and then they would come to us and ask for more. We have a few in the Democratic party who don't believe in reducing the tariff.

As to Mr. Finley's work in Congress, he said that Mr. Finley was taking credit for things that were done in Congress when he was there. He had not done anything but be present when some of them were done, and yet he was taking the credit just as if he had done them himself.

He was in favor of extending the agricultural department until every county seat has an experiment station, a place where we can go and meet experts and learn something. He was in favor of rural free delivery of parcels post as well as letters. When he ran for Congress

before his friends said he was 10 years ahead of his time. He had waited 12 years and is now running again. Finley says himself that he was on one committee that did not meet.

He had been solicitor for a long time and he did not make a living out of it. Last year he kept an account of his expenses, and it cost him more than \$500 over his salary to live, and he had not lived extravagantly.

He concluded his speech by saying that he was not afraid to discuss any question anywhere.

HON. T. B. BUTLER.

Hon. T. B. Butler was the next speaker introduced. Two years ago he had asked for their votes and he had received enough to enter the second race. He was, however, defeated but had now come before them to ask them for a reconsideration of him. He had always tried to appeal to the good sense of the people. He recognized the right of those men who were now in the race and of any one else to enter the race. There were not many differences between them in this race. The office which they were seeking was a nice fat job. The clerks do most of the work as signed to a Congressman. He didn't blame the honorable solicitor for wanting that job, and he thought he would like to have that job himself. He had served his people both in the House and in the Senate and he thought this was a pretty good endorsement. The office belongs to the people. Some of them seem to think that if they don't elect Finley they won't get any mail. That is not so. Finley is just beginning to admit that he is not the daddy of the rural free delivery. You need not think that all things will stop if he stops. What do you get? It may be you get a few seeds, etc. If I go you need not think they will quit coming. He heard of a man who had gotten some fine seeds from his Congressman. They were an excellent lot of cabbage seed. A few days after planting them they showed a wonderful tendency to climb. For a few days the gentleman tried to put a stop to this by trying to push them back into the ground every morning. This did no good, however, and at last one morning when he went out to his garden after being away for a few days, he found that the things had climbed the fence and he had more long-necked gourds than he knew what to do with.

He thought little things are the ones that count. He would like to take the money that was spent on seed, etc., add it up and make it do some good. He wanted to know why Winnsboro could not have a postoffice. The people get very little for the money they spend on the government. He did not favor extravagant appropriations. He used a hat to illustrate the excessive charges caused by the tariff. That hat could come here from England and be sold for a great deal less than the owner paid for it were it not for the tariff. And since the hat cannot get into this country our manufacturers can charge anything they wish. They do not add a legitimate profit as they should do but they get all they can from the people instead. He wanted to get rid of the tariff any way he could. He would like to see some of that money that goes to the Northwest to reclaim land come to the South instead.

If we have been sending postal experts to Congress for a long time he would like to see a change made and some other kind of expert sent instead. Why could not we get some of that money for our roads? Whenever mail goes over a road that is known as a "post" road, and the government can aid a post road. He would like to see the U. S. Government say that neither the mail or the wires could be used by people for gambling on cotton, etc. He referred to Patton and what he had done with wheat as an illustration of gambling. He referred to Mr. Finley's statement that long service made a man influential, and asked the question, "Can't you, bless God, take as much from a Republican as anybody else can when he is in to you?" There is a good road that runs from the State to the Government.

The state reunion of United Confederate Veterans will be held at Spartanburg Aug. 17-18. The railroads have granted a reduced rate of one cent a mile each way. The city of Spartanburg is making great preparations for the entertainment of the veterans and the Red Cross. The veterans will meet at the hotel at the same time. The city of Spartanburg is making great preparations for the entertainment of the veterans and the Red Cross. The veterans will meet at the hotel at the same time. The city of Spartanburg is making great preparations for the entertainment of the veterans and the Red Cross. The veterans will meet at the hotel at the same time.

some one else is elected. He did not mean to say that he would do all that he said ought to be done, but that if he was elected he would try to. He got off a joke to illustrate his point. As to Mr. Henry's negro question, he was opposed to it. He thought the least that was said the better it would be. If he is allowed representation in the Legislature he might also be allowed representation in the Congress. Let him stay as he is.

He was sorry that he did not have more time to talk to the people. It was near dinner time and he did not want to impose on the people.

Mr. Butler did not speak as long as did the other candidates. He sat down amid applause. After Mr. Butler's speech the meeting adjourned.

Hickory Ridge Notes.

Farmers are through with their work now. Crops are looking fine after the nice rain that fell on the 7th. We have nothing to do now but eat water-melons, go to picnics and parties. The young people seem to enjoy themselves now. Friends and relatives enjoyed a nice little picnic at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Young, on the 10th. The boys all went fishing. The ladies all stayed at home to prepare dinner and to get ready for the fish soup. A great many fish were caught, and a fine big pot of soup was enjoyed with all the other chicken and cake. The afternoon was spent by the ladies horse back riding, led by Miss Lila Black, of Jonesville, S. C. The day seemed to be a pleasant one for all.

Miss Lila Black of Jonesville, S. C., Miss Gillie Kidd of Smith, S. C., and Mr. and Mrs. James Thomas of McConnelville, S. C., with their sweet little girl Marion are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Young this week.

Miss Mary Timms, of Columbia, S. C., is spending her vacation at her home here. The boys will soon have to get through with their corn and parties and go to their tender field and cotton patch.

Make haste boys, hurry up, if everything goes on as it seems to be going now I believe we will have a wedding or two around here in the near future. I heard one boy say that he had come to the conclusion that it was just as hard to get along without a wife as it was to get on with one. Now mind, boy, it takes two to marry.

Well I must close, would be glad to hear from all the girls and boys. Write me a letter soon.

Always your friend,  
Old Hickory.

Flint Hill Locals.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Durham and children are visiting Mrs. Durham's sister, Mrs. Sarah Gettys at Lugoff, S. C.

Mr. Falconer Bray of Rockton was a visitor in the neighborhood recently.

Mrs. J. C. Willingham and daughter Miss Nannie returned from Timmonsville, S. C., last week.

Mr. T. B. Willingham and son, Eugene of Blairs, S. C., was a visitor to friends and relatives the past week.

Miss Lattie Durham spent Sunday at home.

Dr. H. M. Durham has returned to Blythewood after spending Sunday at home.

Miss Maud Willingham will leave to-day to visit friends at Simpsonville, Gray Court and Gaffney, S. C.

Miss Bertha Durham has returned home after spending the past week with her sister, Miss Lurie.

Mr. W. A. Niel and Miss Lill Mobley will visit friends at Mossey Dale this week.

State Reunion at Spartanburg.

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Miss Flenniken in Jerusalem.  
Letter No. 4.

Hotel Germania, Nazareth.

We started, at 6:30 a. m. on our twelve days journey, through the country to Damascus. Our two weeks stay in Jerusalem has been so delightful, we were loathe to leave.

We had our last glimpse of the city from Mt. Scopus on the north, then we wound down through the hills till it was lost to sight. We passed some interesting things on the way, such as Gibeah of Benjamin, ancient Beeroth, where the murderers of Ishbatheth lived. We only got a glimpse of Mispat and Bethel as we wound down into the valley of thieves. About noon we stopped in the plains of Shiloh under the shade of some fig trees, to have our lunch. Figs in the East are much larger than ours (something like the umbrella China) and make fine shade.

The colony at Jerusalem had given us a nice lunch. Perhaps you would be interested to know what it was. Mutton, hard biscuit, potato chips, cheese, olives, eggs, jelly, cake and lemonade. Mr. Barrakat spread a large grass mat on the ground, and we used our carriage cushions for seats. We laughed and talked and finished up with a water-melon, that we necessarily ate with our hands, and were reminded of the little boy who didn't like melon because he always got it in his ears. After lunch, the gentlemen went off exploring and we took advantage of their absence to spread our steamer rugs down for a nap. No sooner had we got settled however than a herd of mountain goats came trooping down on us from the walls above. It is unnecessary to add, we climbed up as hastily as they came down. After the horses were rested we resumed our journey passing through Mts. Ebal and Gerizim, you will remember it was here that Joshua lined up the children of Israel on either side while he read the blessings and curses from the laws of Moses. A mile further on we stopped while at Jacob's well. The Greeks are erecting a church here. About four we reached our hotel (German) We find it clean and comfortable but we can't drink any water here. We will confine ourselves to the bottled lemonade, till we reach Mazareth.

At 6 we are going out to see the Synagogue of the Samaritans. They profess to have the original copy of Joshua and the Pentateuch. This is the most ancient city of Palestine and is mentioned in Gen. XII-6 as "Sichem."

Tomorrow we leave at daylight for Mazart via Samaria and we will use saddle horses part of the way.

We reached Jenin at noon and rested for several hours and had our lunch. This is a small village and the natives came out and circled around us in blank amazement, some of them perfectly nude. You ought to have seen them wondering over our hair when we took off our hats. Mr. Barrakat had carriages waiting for us here, and we drove to Mazareth over the beautiful plains of Esdralon. They are level and equally fertile and as you view them from the hills of Mazareth, you are tempted to believe the coloring artificial. On the west rose Mt. Carmel with the altar of sacrifice on its summit, on the east Mt. Gilboa, little Hermon and Tabor of the Transfiguration. Nestling at the foot of these is Nain, Jesreel, Endor and Shunem. About sun down we reached Nazareth. It is delightfully cool here and the hotel is fine so we are enjoying ourselves to the full. We will remain two days then we go to Tybets and Capernum and sail across the Sea of Galilee to Samak where we take train to Damascus. Will write there.

FOR RENT 1911.—Place known as Thos. Mellichamp place—about 7 miles East of Ridge-way S. C. containing about 150 acres, well fenced, with rooms & kitchen, two small houses, good well, etc. Can run three plows & further. Write to T. M. Mellichamp, Ridge-way S. C. Bids your job work.